THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

THE PUJA has been observed this year with the usual enthusiasm. The feasting and alms-giving went on unabated. Our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Paramanic distinguished himself by his accustomed charity; he distributed alms and sweetmeats to thousands of poor persons on this auspicious occasion.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter:

SIR,—As in your issue of the 26th Instant you make a reference to the candidature of a Native of India for an English constituency, I take the opportunity of pointing out to you how in my opinion the presence of Natives of India in the House of Commons can be best procured.

There can, I think, be little doubt that any such representation of India in the House would be advantageous both to India and the empire at large.

But I hardly think that at present Natives of India, who are as a rule devoid of any considerable English experience would form satisfactory representatives of British constituencies. The scheme that recommends itself to me is that India should be represented in the House of Commons by ten native gentlemen, who should be allowed to sit in the House on all occasions, but not to speak or vote on any subject unconnected with India, the Speaker's decision as to whether any subject is one on which they can speak and vote being final.

After seven years regular attendance as above in the House any native gentleman, who may have distinguished himself, should be encouraged to stand for election by some Home constituency, and, when so elected, would of course be able to speak and vote on any subject as any other member.

Bengal should have three representatives, Madras two, Bombay two, North West Provinces one. Punjab one, and the other Provinces under the Government of India one. The members for Bengal, Madras and Bombay should be elected by the local legislative Councils, and the others by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They should be elected for a term of ten years, resignation at any time being optional, and absence from the House throughout the whole of one Session being a *de facto* resignation. Any Member whether he may have resigned or not should be eligible for re-election. Any member re-elected after serving for term of ten years should be allowed to vote and speak on all subjects.

The success of any such experiment would of course greatly depend on the ability, eloquence, moral worth and personal characteristics of the Native gentlemen elected.

Faithfully Yours,
T. M. KIRKWOOD,

Mymensing 29th September 1881.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Mr. Bourdillon has outshone Mr. Westland. The latter wanted to stop the holiday of a few clerks on the plea of urgent business, the former brought into play a graduated holiday tax in the Census Office under him. He allowed holiday leave for five days to his clerks on condition of their forfeiting their pay for those days. The plea of urgency he could not urge, for if his work had been really so urgent, he could not justify the leave he had given on Easter and other holidays and on Sundays, but as the head of a large department he was at perfect liberty to show his power by cutting the pay of his subordinates. Had urgency been put to the fore, and all leave stopped, there would have been little to say, but no person with even average sense of fair dealing, can understand how the keenness of urgency can be met by cutting six pence per day out of the pay of a poor clerk. The only legitimate inference possible in such a case is want of sympathy, and this is much to be deplored. Our rulers may be just—strictly and unflinchingly just—and insist upon their pound of flesh, but in the Government of an alien and conquered nation something is wanted besides bare justice. A kindness of feeling tending to a tolerance of even the weaknesses of the subject race is an element of good government which the Civilians of old understood but which the Wallahs of the day fail to appreciate, and yet they complain that they are not loved by the people. The complaint is on a par with that of the Jew who wanted his pound of flesh and no more. We shudder at the idea of what would be the fate of the people when these Wallahs would be at the head of Government.

AN ORDER of the Governor-General in Council directs that the steamer service, at present worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company between Goalundo and Serajgunge, shall not be continued after the 31st December next.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has received a telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria reporting the appearance of cholera at Mecca. The telegram runs as follows:—"Cholera has appeared at Mecca. Egyptian Sanitary Council have adopted severe measures to protect Egypt."

IT IS STATED that the Government of India proposes to re-establish the office of Naval Adviser, lately held by Admiral Bythesea, V. C. The new official will hold the rank of Director-General of Marine. So the Liberal Government is determined to revive the appointments, which were abolished by the Conservative Government in the interest of economy. This is playing the party game with a vengeance.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a Moulvi, who is in the habit of preaching on the Ridge, at Simla, "was lately heard to attack the Christian religion in the course of his discourse, when a party of Native Christians, headed by Tom Edwards, the well-known clerk of the church, hunted the Moulvi off the Ridge, and were only stopped from assaulting him by the arrival of the Police." What do the Missionaries say to this? If they assert their right to attack the Hindu and Mahomedan religions, why should not the Indians have the same right *vice-versa*?

PRIVATE LETTERS from St. Petersburg state that the Russian authorities are preparing to send a second military mission to Persia next month to replace the Austrian officers, dismissed by the Shah. Twenty officers are being selected from the Caucassian army for this purpose, including three Colonels, seven Captains, and ten Lieutenants and Ensigns. In excess of this, the Shah is represented to have asked for a number of officers to assist in the formation of border militia in the portion of Azerbijan overrun by the Turkish Kurds. So Persia will be Russianized.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

AS THE SHAH of Persia is inviting the Russians to his own country, so the King of Burmah is inviting the Italians. It is stated that by the mail steamer, which left Calcutta on the 30th of September, seven Italians started for Mandalay, *via* Rangoon. Another batch will follow soon. There seems to be a regular stream of emigration from Italy, just now, to Upper Burmah.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT has consented, on the representation of the Government of India, to reduce the contribution, paid by India to meet the expenses of the Persian Embassy from £12,000 to £10,000 per annum. Not a penny of this contribution should come from the Indian treasury. The Embassy is maintained for the sake of the exigencies of English politics.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Professor Dawson, a distinguished oriental scholar. He edited Eliot's "Mahomedan Historians of India."

WE ARE GRIEVED to announce the death from the effects of a gun accident, at Palghaut, of Mr. Pulicat Ruthnavalu Chetty, the only Native member of the Madras Civil Service. He was a son of Mr. P. Ramaswamy Chetty, the second Vice-President of the Madras Municipal Commission. In 1874 he successfully competed for admission into the Indian Civil Service, being the first man in his year in Mathematics, and the second in Moral Science. He then joined Balliol College, Oxford. He was the 5th in his year in the open competition, and the seventh in the final examination. Before returning to India, he was called to the Bar. He reached Madras in December 1876; was appointed Assistant Collector, Salem, January 1877; Assistant Collector Chingleput, August 1878; Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, Malabar, December 1879. The lamented deceased was a young man of great promise. His premature death is deeply mourned by the native community of Madras.

SEVERAL BUDDHIST PRIESTS have arrived at Berlin from India to attend the Congress of Orientalists which was opened in that city on the 12th of September.

THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

A PALI TEXT SOCIETY is projected in England on the model of the Early English Text Society for the uncovering and study of the rich stores of Buddhist literature now lying buried in the various libraries of Europe. The subscription will be one guinea a year. What has become of the Oriental Text Society founded by the late Professor Goldstucker?

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR has issued a proclamation, forbidding her subjects either to sell or drink rum. She says she cannot take a revenue from any thing that debases or degrades her subjects, and yet this woman is not a Christian. But what are Christian sovereigns doing?

IT IS STATED that Mr. Mouteath may come back to India. If so, why was the valedictory Resolution, in which his services were so much extolled, published? It is certainly pleasant to find one's self in print in this way.

IT IS NOTIFIED in the Bombay General Orders that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will dispense with the services of every medical subordinate convicted of the crime of drunkenness. This order ought to be made general and rendered applicable to all classes of officers.

AS WE STATED before the Government of Bengal has issued a notification narrowing the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in the Town of Calcutta and its suburbs. The following is the revised boundary:

A line commencing at Import Jetty No. 2 and following Canning Street, Colutollah, and Mirzapore Streets, as far as Circular Road; thence along Circular Road to the south corner of Chowringhi; thence along Russapagla Road to its junction with the Pipulputi Road, along which the line runs back to Circular Road, thence along Circular Road as far as the Khidderpore Bridge, whence the line runs southwards along Diamond Harbour Road, Komed Bagan Road, and Circular Garden Reach Road to Kutri Road, and along that road west to the River Hooghly, the bank of which it follows up to Import Jetty No. 2.

2. Section 20 of Act XIV of 1868 is hereby specially extended to the tract defined above.

House property will now rise in value in the native town north of Colootollah.

FRIDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

IT APPEARS, according to a *Daily News'* telegram, that a curious legal complication has arisen by the removal of the late President. Under the common law which prevails in Washington, if a mortal stroke is given in one country or state and death ensues in another country or state, the courts of neither country have jurisdiction. It was the opinion of some lawyers that, if the President were to die at Long Branch, Guiteau could not be punished for the crime. Such is human law!

MR. JULAND DANVERS in his report on Indian Railways has introduced a new feature. He proposes to deal in future with the annual statistics relating to canals and irrigation as well as to railways, on the ground that the material improvement and trade of the country depends in a great measure upon the judicious extension of both, and that together they provide the best security against scarcity. He thus summarizes the earnings from the canals during the last year. In the Madras Presidency, the receipts were at the rate of £28·3 per cent.; in the North-West Provinces, which include the Ganges and Agra Canals, they were £5·03, and in the Punjab £3·9 per cent.; but in Bengal they were only at the rate of £·4, and in the Bombay Presidency there was a loss at the rate of £1·2 per cent.

THE ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Brazil states that at the beginning of August there died at Piomba a mulatto woman, at the incredible age of 187 years. Her name was Joaquina Caramona. She was born in the year 1694, under the Government of Don Fernando Martins Mascarenhas Lancastre. When 100 years old she lost her sight, but recovered it somewhat later. She remained comparatively strong and in good health up to the day of her death, which was prematurely brought about by a fall from a bench.

SATURDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

THE UNITED STATES have been suffering from a strangely abnormal weather. A telegram from New York to the *Standard* says:—The meteorological phenomena this week have been so extraordinary that the week will be noted in history. The heat at Long Branch has been greater than any previous record, and at New York it has been the greatest for ten years. Throughout an enormous area the Fahrenheit thermometer steadily registered 100 deg. The extensive forest fires in Michigan were a natural consequence of the drought, which has ravaged entire countries; and in several townships whole families have been burnt to death. In one district the least estimate of the number of lives lost is two hundred, and in some

places it is as high as six hundred. Some of the peculiarities accompanying this almost unexampled heat were very singular. At Saratoga the needle of the compass remained in any position in which a bystander might place it, without reverting to the north. In Massachusetts one day darkness set in at noon, although there were no clouds. One could not see to read, and the schools, shops, and factories were closed. The *Providence Journal* describes the grass as assuming a bluish hue; while in Boston, the *Journal* says, the grass was like verdegris, and the people's complexions resembled saffron. In some places the gas burned blue; in others the flame was white. The sun in the cloudless sky cast no shadow, and might almost have been mistaken for the noon as it appears when it is above the horizon in the forenoon. In Rhode Island at midday birds went to roost, and the chirping insects which begin their hum at night were heard in the fields. At Toronto the appearance of the heavens was compared to a great orange-coloured dome. Coming events cast their shadows before. Is the world coming to an end?

IT IS stated that the Government of India has refused to accede to the memorial of the Christian Missionaries in Western India, who prayed that a law may be passed prohibiting infant marriages. The Government has told the Missionaries to wait till the growing enlightenment of the Hindus should lead them to seek an alteration of the whole Hindu Law regarding infant marriages. The Government is right. Reform of this kind should spring from within, and not from without.

THE OFFICIAL CHOLERA returns for Lahore from the commencement of the outbreak, up to the 8th instant, show that out of 119 Europeans who were attacked, 80 succumbed to the disease. The seizures among the native population, for the same period, numbered 2,411, of which 1,445 cases terminated fatally. We believe that the present cholera epidemic is the worst that has visited the Punjab for many years. What is the cause of this outbreak?

THE EMINENT German physiologist Hoffmann, in a paper just published, sums up as follows the means of attaining a great age: "Avoid excess in everything, respect old habits, even bad ones, breathe pure air, adapt the nourishment to the temperament, avoid drugs and doctors, have an easy conscience, a merry heart, a contented mind." More easily said than done!

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

THAT INDIPATIGABLE reformer Munshi Peary Lal is never unmindful of the interest of the cause to which he has dedicated his heart. We learn from a correspondent that a society has been formed at Durbhanga under his auspices and influence to further the cause of marriage reform and to promote social reform generally. It is called the "Sudder Anjuman Hind."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Maharaja of Durbhangah is lending most efficient support to the above-named Society. He has promised to contribute Rs. 1,000 annually to the funds of the Marriage Reform Society, and has assigned a house to it to hold its meetings there; he lately made a gift of Rs. 700 for repairs to the building, and grants Rs. 1,800 yearly to the Munshi for his travelling expenses.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that two mad jackals have bit 140 men belonging to the villages of Bullagurh, Chandrah Somri, Soonrah, Bankipore, Jochru Natagore in the Hooghly District, of whom 10 have died of hydrophobia. One of the rabid beasts only has been killed by the people.

THE ESTATES of Raj Mittowly in the district of Kheree in Oudh were confiscated by Government on account of the disloyalty of the Trustee during the Mutiny. Raja Bulbhuddin Sing, the rightful heir, who was a minor when the confiscation was made, has, a correspondent informs us, petitioned Government for the restoration of the confiscated estates.

DURING the month of September last 24,193 persons visited the Indian Museum, of whom 23,537 were natives, and 656 Europeans.

TUESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE thus welcomes our sentiments on the Punjab Education question:

The *Hindoo Patriot* on the Punjab Education Question:—We call the attention of our readers to an exceedingly powerful article in the *Hindoo Patriot* reproduced in our columns elsewhere. Our Contemporary has laid the whole Punjab under a debt of gratitude by his able advocacy of its cause of high education. This article should shut the mouths of all these who say that the opposition to the Punjab University College is not a genuine movement. The *Hindoo Patriot* is not a paper which foams and froths on every little occasion. By the soberness, intelligence and judicial character of its views it has won the position of the foremost native paper in India. When the *Hindoo Patriot* writes so strongly against the Punjab University College, Government may be sure the educated community throughout the country is against it.

The Punjab is destined to play an important part in the drama of Indian regeneration, and if any thing will enable her to perform that part well and efficiently, it is Western culture and Western science. That man we hold is the greatest enemy of the country, who will stem the tide of high English education in this land.

AMONGST various astronomical occurences, Father A. de Penaranda informs us, through the *Indo-European Correspondence*, that, on November 8th, *Mercury* "will be seen transitting across the sun's disc," a phenomenon not to be witnessed again before May, 1891.

IT IS stated that Professor Bryce, D. C. L., M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford will succeed Mr. Whitley Stokes as Legal Member of the Governor General's Council.

THE FOLLOWING return shews the loss of life in the two wars in Affghansthan and at the Cape:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
KILLED.			
Afghan War ...	99	1 524	1,623
Cape War ...	172	3.021	3 200
Total ...	271	4 552	4,823
WOUNDED.			
Afghan War ...	111	1,252	1.363
Cape War ...	162	2,016	2.178
Total ...	273	3,268	3,541

This is a heavy bill of mortality.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

IT APPEARS from the health-reports published on this morning's *Calcutta Gazette* that fever is prevalent in the districts of Beerbhoom and Midnapore; also in Jessore, though not in epidemic form. It is abating in Moorshedabad, but is still prevalent throughout Nuddea. It also prevails in Bogra, Sarun, Chumparun, and Purneah.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Indian Daily News* is at one with us regarding the composition of the Judical Service. Our contemporary says: "All Judicial appointments, Covenanted and Uncovenanted should be classified, and appropriated to the Judicial service, the terms Covenanted and Uncovenanted being abolished. The High Court would be the head of this department, and an appointment, with a department, and an appointment, with a more euphonious name than that of Moonsif would be the first rung on the ladder. This Court of first instance would discharge the duties Civil and Criminal, which, under Sir Ashley Eden's resolution, Junior Civilians will now have to perform. Uncovenanted officers already do the civil portion of the work. Such of them as are fitted for higher employment may be invested with the same powers in Criminal matters within their respective jurisdictions, as Junior Civilians and Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates now exercise, and Deputy Magistrates may receive the same powers in civil cases as Junior Civilians. This will put all classes of Judicial officers in the same position, and will relieve the Head-Quarters and Sub-Divisional Collectors of their work as Magistrates." Yes, the Judicial Service should be entirely separated from the Executive Service, and promotion should be given without distinction of country, colour or creed.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into the outbreak of cholera in the Punjab. It consists of Colonel Hall, Commissioner, president, Major Stephen, Rifle Brigade, and Major King-Harman, Assistant Quartermaster General, members, and Surgeon Major Bellew C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner, Secretary. The Commission meets at Murree.

A SEVERE typhoon visited Foochow on the 26th August, doing great damage ashore and afloat. Three German sailors belonging to a barque were lost during the storm when trying to cross the river in a boat. Over eighty Chinese were drowned in the river, and a number more were buried in the ruins of houses and killed by falling trees. In Twatu-tia, Formosa, during the same typhoon, some 300 persons perished through the inundation caused.

THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the 6th inst. a number of respectable native gentlemen of the sub-division of Meherpore in the district of Nuddea waited in a deputation upon Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhary, Zemindar of Nattudia. The object of the deputation was to move the zemindar to cut a canal connecting the *Pudma* with the river *Bhoirub*, which, though once a navigable running stream, is now a stagnant marsh, spreading malaria and death over the country through which it passes. Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Cowdary has promised to take the suggestion into his consideration.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED sometime ago the receipt of a copy of Mr. Aptes' "Students' Guide to Sanskrit Composition." We are sorry we cannot afford space for a lengthy notice of the publication. The object of the author, it appears, is to open a royal road to the knowledge of Sanskrit by enabling students, who cannot afford to bestow their exclusive attention to Sanskrit language and literature, to acquire with as little sacrifice of time as possible and without much trouble an appreciable knowledge of Sanskrit. We wish the author every success in his venture.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Sreekissenpore.:

Unless there be an early break in the rains the prospect of the Rabi crops will be all but hopeful. The abundance of the harvest last year has told upon the cultivators, who as well as well-to do people are obliged to borrow money to meet their dues. Coarse paddy sells here at 1½ a mannd of 60 sicca weight per seer for a rupee. The cultivators of the inundated villages, are in great distress many of whom have proved defaulters to their zemindars. Cholera is raging in many of the villages; there are also many cases of fever.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Doorgapore correspondent:

Strained relations subsist between the tenants on the estate of the Kacheecatta concern and its owners the Shaw Brothers of Amlah. This is chiefly owing to the impression created by the words in the speeches of some designing people from Calcutta who indirectly prompted the ryots of the villages in the vicinity of Poradah to resist their landlords. Matters would have taken a serious turn but for the conciliatory policy of Baboo Ramgopal Shaw the leading member of the Shaw family, who by his personal intercourse with his ryots has restored their confidence He contemplates important changes in the per sonnel of his Amlah to secure honesty and integrity in the zemindari moffussil establishment.

I noticed sometime ago the occurrence of a curious case of theft. In this case the thief catcher is the victim. It would seem the miscreants were bent upon bearding their enemy in his own nest. The Sub-Inspector of Police of the Allumdangah station and his Head Constable have been robbed of all they had in the Police station, and all their search and enquiry have proved fruitless in tracing thieves.

FRIDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

WE HEAR from a correspondent at Choa in the Moorshedabad district that the malarious fever in a virulent form is raging in that district, and that the ravages of the disease are specially noticeable in the villages comprised within the jurisdiction of the Hurryharparah Police station.

AN ACCIDENT occurred at the Jumna Bridge a short time back, resulting in the loss of many lives. A well had been sunk at the end of the bridge in connection with the new water-supply for the Railway Station. A heavy piece of machinery and a crane for lowering it were being let down from the railway bridge into the road below, when the crane capsizsd and the whole mass felt into the road, killing three men on the spot and seriousiy injuring several othsrs, of whom four more subsequently died.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT. A train made up principally of the Viceroy's carriages with a break van fitted up as a cooki ng carriage was being run experimentally on Sun day last, when the tire of one of the wheels of the engine gave way near Bally, causing the engine to be derailed, and several persons injured, one case resulting in death.

WE ARE requested to mention that Babu Nanimohun Banerjea, son of the late Babu Shibkissen Banerjea has given substantial aid to the *Halishahar Prokasika*.

SATURDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Lahore:

Lahor, October 14th.—Government has given final orders in the Prahladpuri temple case at Multan. Both the temple and the mosque being in the fort are under Government control, therefore under Government orders. Government repudiates the local authorities' orders, they not being sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and directs that the spire of the temple be removed unless the Hindus agree to the Depnty Commissioner's orders in April last to complete the spire to the height of 83 feet on condition they give up the rights to a well now common property, taking land to sink their own well. The decision by the Hindus must be given on the 15th instant.

We hope the Hindu community of Multan will comply with the order. At the same time we are of opinion that the Hindu feeling ought to be consulted on the Beef question.

THE ESTIMATE of the wheat crop in the United States places the yield this year at 1,026,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 511,000,000 from last year. Another estimate puts the yield at 1,264,000,000 bushels. Some fear is felt of a glut in the market, and of prices declining.

THERE WERE 214 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st October, of which 17 were from

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cholera, none from small-pox, 66 from fevers, 27 from bowel-comp aints, 4 from accidents, 12 from pthisis and asthama, 16 from tetanus, 10 from convulsions and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 51 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 23 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic and mixed races the deaths were 18. The average of daily mortality was 30·5.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the administration of the Meteriological Department of the Government of India for 1880-81. 2. Report on the administration of the Salt Department for 1880-81. 3. Report on the withdrawal of the South Affghansthan Field Force &c. By Major General R. Hume C. B. 4. Report on the administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1880-81. 5. Report on Vaccination in Bengal for 1880-81. 6. Report on the Census of the town and Suburbs of Calcutta taken on the 17th February 1881. By H. Beverley, C. S. 7. Report on the administration of the Central Provinces for 1880-81. 8. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August 1881 and five months, 1st April to 31st August 1881. 9. Report to the Secretary of State on Railways in India for 1880-81. By Juland Danvers, 10. Condition of India, Correspondence with the Secretary of State for India. By Dadabhai Naoroji. 11. Memoirs of the Life and Works of P. P. Carpenter, B. A. Ph. D., New York. By Russel Lamb-Carpenter. 12. Cherry Stones—a collection of Poems in English. By G. C. Dutt. 13. Oriental Miscellany for October 1881.

WHILE Berhampore mourns the loss of Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur, it has sustained another severe blow in the death of Babu Baikantnath Nag, Sheristadar of the District Judge's Court. This gentleman had great social influence, and his advice was eagerly sought by people of all classes in the settlement of private disputes and the furtherance of public movements. No less an authority than Dr. Field pronounced him to be the best "Sheristadar" he had come in contact with. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla October 5.—News has been received that the Amir made a formal entry into Kandahar on the 13th September. The streets of the city were illuminated on the 2nd October. Mir Mahomed Khan who was Governor of Kandanai under the Wali, has been re-appointed, and is arranging for establishing himself. A further report from Herat says that Fate-ullaha Beg, the Tirozkohi chief, has not joined the invaders, but has gone to Herat.

14.—News received from Kandahar to the 9th states that a letter reached the Amir on the 7th from Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan, reporting the defeat of Sirdar Abdus Solam Khan at Chasmahi-i-oust, and his capture with thirty Sowars. In a second fight Luinab with three regiments and two mountain guns was defeated and the guns taken. Luinab had sent messengers to Abdul Kudus to make terms of surrender. The Girishk force under Muhammed Yusuf Khan has crossed the Helmand. The Amir has written to the Herat Chiefs to assist Muhammed Ishak Khan and Yusuf Khan, who are advancing from Maimenah and Kandahar respectively.

14.—The capture of Herat was effected by a force under Kudus Khan. He appears to have followed up his defeat of Luinab with great celerity, and was before Herat on the 2nd instant. Luniab was apparently in command of the town with the remnant of his defeated troops and garrison. Kudus Khan is said to have at once commenced siege operations, and the place fell on the 4th. As, however, Herat is quite strong enough to have resisted for much longer time than this any attack that is capable of being brought against it, on this occasion the probabilities are that it was taken by treachery or delivered itself up. It is not known whether Luinab was captured. The whereabouts of Ayub are uncertain. Supposition should say it is not unlikely that he has made his way by this into Persia. *Englishman's Special.*

15*th*.—News of Ayub Khans defeat reached Herat on 13th September. Fathifuld Bay, Chief of Firozkohis left Herat and went openly to join the Turkestan army then only thirty miles off. Herat force numbered about 2,000 horses and foot with 5 guns.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following European telegrams :

St.-Petersburg, October 2*nd*.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article respecting the concentration of the Russian forces at Askabad, and states that the occupation of the passes beyond will be the natural result and a necessity for the guarantee of Russia's safety along the Turcoman Steppes.

Durban, October 5.—In pursuance of the orders of the Volksraad, the Boer Government has telegraphed to the British Government that the convention is contrary to the terms of the Sand River treaty, and strongly protesting against several of its clauses. They request that the convention be modified.

London October 9.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address from the Northern Chambers of Commerce at Leeds yesterday said that Government would not conclude a retrogressive Treaty of Commerce with France, nor sacrifice existing principles. At a liberal meeting in the afternoon at which 25,000 people was present, severely criticised the Afghan policy of the Conservative Government, and rejoiced that the British troops had been withdrawn from Afghanistan except in an outlying corner where peculiar circumstances required them. He hoped that liberal policy would efface some of the most unhappy and scandalous memories which are now sullying the fame of England. With reference to Egypt, he said that our action there had been in accordance with the strict and intimate alliance with France. In conclusion, speaking of the settlement in the Transvaal, he said that experience might necessitate the introduction of amendments, but the Government would protect the interests of the natives and the dignity of England.

10.—Mr. Parnell, speaking at Wexford yesterday, declared Mr. Gladstone to be unscrupulous and dishonest and Ireland's unrivalled slanderer.

13.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address presented to him at the Guildhall to-day, consented to sit for his bust. He confirmed the reported arrest of Mr. Parnell, and justified the action taken by the authorities.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 19th Inst, at 5 P. M.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C. on Saturday, the 22nd Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject : Antimony, Bismuth, and Tin.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

THE DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

A VERY important Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st instant. By it the Government of India extends the scope of the 'Decentralization scheme inaugurated by Lord Mayo in 1870, and in doing so it promises considerable reform. Lord Mayo's measure was a small one, but the principle on which it was based was sound. It accorded administrative independence to the Local Governments. In 1877 Sir John Strachey extended the scheme, but his principle was radically wrong. He made the system *ticcadari* and reserved to the Government of India the right of appropriating provincial revenues in case of stress or necessity. The present Government has not only taken a more liberal but also an honorable view of its relations with the Provincial Governments. It says "that instead of giving Local Governments a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialised expenditure over provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue of each Province should be devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly or with minute local exceptions only, reserved as Imperial; others are divided, in proportions for the most part equal, Imperial and Provincial; the rest are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, made Provincial. The balance of transfers being against the Local Governments, is rectified for each Province by a fixed percentage on its Land Revenue (otherwise reserved as Imperial), except in Burma where the percentage is extended to the Imperial rice export duty and salt revenue also. The advantage of this system over that which now generally prevails is, that the Provincial Governments will be given a direct interest, not only in the provincialised revenue, but also in the most important item of Imperial revenue raised within their own Province." In other words Sir John Strachey's *ticcadari* system is done away with. This in itself is a great advance. It removes uncertainty and gives the Provincial Governments a direct interest in their work. The principle now adopted offers one more proof of the superiority of the permanent settlement over periodical settlement. As to the principle on which the proportions have been adjusted between the Imperial and Local Governments we are not in a position to discuss it, as the reasons for the proportions are not given. But the Government of India we must do it the justice to say has been liberal in the enunciation of its policy. We give the following statement shewing the proportions of income and expenditure allotted to the Imperial and Provincial Governments :

REVENUE.

	IMPERIAL.	PROVINCIAL.
I.—Land Revenue.	The whole except as entered in the Provincial column.	In *Burma*, Fisheries; in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, collections from the Terai, Bhabar and Dudhi Estates, Rents of Water Mills and Stone Quarries; and, in *Bombay*, Rents of Resumed Service Lands and Service Commutations. In all Provinces, a fixed percentage on the Imperial Land Revenue to cover the difference between the Provincial Revenue and the Provincial Expenditure.
II.—Tributes ...	The whole ...	*Nil*
III.—Forest ...	Half ...	Half.
IV.—Excise ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
V.—Assessed Taxes.	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
VI.—Provincial Rates...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
VII.—Customs ...	All except as entered in the Provincial column ...	All items other than Customs Duties; and, in *Burma* only, the same percentage on the Export Duties as on the Land Revenue.
VIII.—Salt ...	Ditto. ...	All items other than Duty on Salt and Sale of Salt; and in *Burma* only, the same percentage on the Salt Revenue as on the Land Revenue.
IX.—Opium ...	The whole ...	*Nil.*
X.—Stamps ...	Half ...	Half.
XI.—Registration.	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XIII.—Post Office...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
XIV.—Minor Departments...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XVI.—Law and Justice...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XVII.—Police ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XVIII.—Marine ...	As at present ...	As at present.
XIX.—Education...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
XX.—Medical ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XXI.—Stationery and Printing..	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XXII.—Interest ...	All except as entered in Provincial column.	Interest on Government Securities (Provincial).
XXIII.—Pentions...	Book transfer from the Military and Medical Funds and subscriptions to these Funds.	The remainder.
XXIV.—Miscellaneous...	Gain by Exchange on Imperial Transactions, Premia on Bills and Unclaimed Bills of Exchange.	Ditto.
XXV.—Railway ...	As at present ...	Whatever is now Provincial in each Province.
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation...	Ditto. ...	Ditto.
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	Receipts from Military Works.	The remainder.
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	The whole ...	*Nil.*

EXPENDITURE.

	IMPERIAL.	PROVINCIAL.
1.—Interest ...	The whole except as entered in the Provincial column..	Interest on Local Debenture Loans. 4½ per cent. on the capital cost to the commencement of the year, and 2½ per cent. on the capital cost during the year, of all Public Works whether classified as *Productive Public Works*, or not, of which capital and revenue accounts are kept; excepting, always, any portion of their cost supplied from Provincial Revenues or by Local Debenture Loans. The rate of interest on the cost of *Protective Public Works*, will be the subject of special agreement.

2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.	Interest on Service Funds and deposits in Savings Banks.	The remainder.
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	Of the Imperial share of the revenues.	Of the Provincial share of the revenues.
4.—Land Revenue.	The same percentage on charges for collection of Land Revenue and on the cost of Surveys (including expenditure hitherto charged in the Accounts of the Central Government, and Settlements) elsewhere than in *Bombay* and *Madras*, as is retained of Land Revenue.	The remainder.
5.—Forest ..	Half ...	Half.
6.—Excise ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7.—Assessed Taxes.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
8.—Provincial Rates.	*Nil* ...	The whole.
9.—Customs ..	Ditto.	Ditto.
10.—Salt ..	In *Madras* the whole. Elsewhere the purchase and manufacture of salt; and in *Bengal*, the cost of preventive lines and operations; in *Bombay* charges connected with the administration of Salt Revenue in Portuguese India.	The remainder.
11.—Opium ...	The whole ..	*Nil.*
12.—Stamps .	Half ...	Half.
13.—Registration ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
15.—Post Office ...	*Nil.* ...	The whole.
16.—Telegraph ..	Ditto ...	Ditto
17.—Administration	Account and Currency Offices and Allowances to Presidency Banks.	The remainder.
18.—Minor Departments ..	Archæological and Meteorological Departments, Censuses, Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs.	Ditto.
19.—Law and Justice..	*Nil.* ..	The whole.
20.—Police ..	Frontier Police and Police employed on Imperial State Railways and on Salt preventive duties.	The remainder.
21.—Marine ..	Whatever is now Imperial.	What is now Provincial in each Province.
22.—Education ..	Ditto. ...	The whole.
23.—Ecclesiastical.	The whole ..	*Nil.*
24.—Medical .	*Nil* ...	The whole.
25.—Stationery and Printing. ...	Stationery purchased for Central Stores. ...	The remainder, including cost of stationery obtained from the Central Stores.
26.—Political ..	The whole ..	*Nil.*
27.—Allowances and Assignments.	The whole except as in the Provincial column.	In *Bombay*, items now Provincial.
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances..	The whole ...	*Nil.*
29.—Superannuations .	Items not provided for in the Provincial column.	All pensions and gratuities, except pensions payable from the Military and Medical funds, brought to account in India; each Government being responsible for the pensions and gratuities which it now pays, or, hereafter, grants or recommends, however earned and wherever paid.
30.—Miscellaneous .	Remittance of treasure, and discount on Supply Bills.	The remainder.
31.—Famine Relief ..	See paragraph 7 of Resolution.	See paragraph 7 of Resolution.
32.—Railways ...	As at present.	Whatever is now Provincial.
33.—Irrigation ...	Payments to the Madras Canal Company.	Ditto.
34.—Other Public Works ..	Military Public Works and, except in *British Burma*, Offices of the Supreme Government: Works in the Salt, Opium, Post Office, Imperial Telegraph and Ecclesiastical Departments, and on Mints and Currency Offices; and the Bengal Surveyor General's Offices.	Ditto.
38.—Loss by Exchange ...	The whole.	*Nil.*

We have said that the Resolution of the present Government is not only liberal but also honorable. It condemns Sir John Strachey's action in taking back from the Provincial Governments with one hand what it had given to them with another. In this way in two years it took £670,000. The Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government says, "the circumstances of the time were, without doubt, peculiar, and the strain upon the finances was undoubtedly severe. But the sudden suspension of improvements in progress, the starvation of public works, and the discouragement of care and economy by requiring a surrender of their results could not, in themselves, be otherwise than prejudicial." But Major Baring will not follow this treacherous course. The Resolution declares: "In modification, therefore, of the reservation hitherto in force, it is proposed to declare, on the one hand, that the Local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government except in the case of severe famine (and then only within limits to which allusion will presently be made); and on the other, that the Imperial Government will make no demand on them except in the case of disaster so abnormal as to exhaust the Imperial reserves and resources, and to necessitate a suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the Empire." This is certainly frank and fair. Major Baring proposes to do more than he is bound to do. He will restore to the provincial Governments the sums which Sir John Strachey had taken from them, on receipt of satisfactory assurances that these amounts will be devoted to Productive Public Works. This contribution will we believe be made out of the surplus of the opium revenue. As regards famine relief local responsibility is to be recognized with reference to provincial resources. These resources, says the Resolution before us, consist of (1) current income during the period of distress; (2) accumulated savings of past years, in excess of the ordinary "working balance"; and (3) the margin of provincialised income over expenditure in normal years, which is the Provincial Government's "profit on the contract" available for public improvements. Upon these, provincial responsibility will be enforced in proportion to their nature. The first should be entirely exhausted, every avoidable expense in every department being retrenched, and the Public Works grants being applied to famine works to the very utmost possible. The second should be drawn upon up to two-thirds only of their total amount. The third will, in the first place, be made liable to whatever extent may be necessary, in addition to the ordinary Public Works grants, for the completion of works begun as relief works under the pressure of famine. In cases where no such need for completion remains after a famine, this third resource will be chargeable up to one-fourth, at most, for payment of interest of Imperial loans (if any) which have been raised to meet the excess cost of that famine in the Province. These principles seem to us to be fair and just.

By far the most important point of the Resolution is the promise it makes of conceding to the people local self-government. It says:

"There is, however, another very important question which is intimately connected with the general scheme for the decentralisation of finance, namely, the development of self-government. Allusion was prominently made to this point in the 23rd paragraph of the Resolution of December 14th 1870, in the following terms:—

"But beyond all this, there is a greater and wider object in view. Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore, of opinion that the time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's government, and that the Provincial agreements should no longer exclude from all consideration the mass of taxation under Local and Municipal management, together with the similar resources still retained in Provincial control, and ignore the question of local self-government. The Provincial Governments, while being now largely endowed from Imperial sources, may well, in their turn, hand over to local self-government considerable revenues, at present kept in their own hands, but similar in kind to many which have long been "locally" managed with success by Committees, partly composed of non-official members, and subject only to a general remedial control reserved to the State by the legislature. At the same time, such items should be generally made Local as the people are most likely to be able to understand the use of and to administer well. His Excellency would, therefore, invite the local Governments to undertake a careful scrutiny of Provincial, Local, and Municipal accounts, with the view of ascertaining (1) what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from "Provincial" to "Local" heads, for administration by Committees comprising non official, and, wherever possible, elected members, and what items already "Local" but not so administered, might suitably be so; (2) what redistribution of items is desireable in order to lay on Local and Municipal bodies those which are best understood and appreciated by the people; (3) what measures, legislative or otherwise, are necessary to ensure more local self-government. Incidentally to the scrutiny they will probably notice, and might carefully consider (4) ways of equalizing local and municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most in accordance with popular opinion or sentiment. The Government of India have already made some preliminary inquiries in the same direction, the results of which will shortly be communicated to the several Local Governments for consideration in conjunction with their own."

All honor to Lord Ripon and Major Baring for their generous intentions, but the question is whether the Government is prepared to give the people the sham or the reality of local self-government. If it really means to give the tax-payers a share in the administration of the taxes, it ought to begin from the top. It ought to give the provinces a financial Council for the administration of the finances. Then it ought to lay down the principles on which the provincial Governments should share their obligation with the local and Municipal Committees in the administration of provincial and local revenues. In the third place it ought to remove from the local Committees the incubus of the official Chairman in the person of the District Collector. In the fourth place if popular bodies are to be constituted the non-official element should not form a standing minority. We barely indicate the points towards which the reform in our humble opinion should be directed, and we will take a future opportunity to dilate upon them. In the mean time we desire to say that we have great faith in both Lord Ripon and Major Baring, and feel confident that they will not allow their generous intentions to be baulked by local prejudice and bigotry.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

WE have read with much interest Sir Richard Garth's minute on the salaries of High Court Judges. It is a protest against the recent orders of the Secretary of State reducing the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Bengal High Court. Sir Richard says, "we have not been informed of any reasons for this important change; we do not know who are the authors of it; nor has any explanation been given to justify a measure, which we fear will surely prove to Bengal a serious deprivation and injustice." We entirely agree with him that in a matter of such vast importance to Bengal the local Government ought to have been consulted. As far as we understand the orders of the Secretary of State, they apply to the Civilian and Native Judges of the High Court, and not to the Barrister Judges, but Sir Richard Garth says that "it is the intention of the Secretary of State to make a large reduction in the salaries of future Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, and to place them in this respect on a level with the Judges of the other High Courts." His Lordship accordingly discusses the general question, and puts the case strongly in support of his position. He says that it "is not his object to advocate individual claims or class interests," but to shew that "what will really suffer by the change is administration of justice." He points out that "from the earliest times of British Rule in India, the salaries of the Judges, as well of other high officials, in Bengal, have always been higher than in either of the other Presidencies." He remarks that the reponsibilities of office are greater in Bengal than in the other provinces, and that therefore the emoluments in Bengal are greater. His Lordship says "that upon precisely the same principle the Chief Justices and Judges of the Superior Courts in England have always received higher salaries than the Judges performing similar duties in Ireland and Scotland. Whilst the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division in England receives £8,000 a year, and the Puisne Judges £5,000 each, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland receives only £5,000, and the Puisne Judges £3,800; whilst the Lord Presi-

dent of the Court of Session in Scotland receives £4,800, and the other members of that Court £3,000." His Lordship next asserts that "the duties of the High Court in Calcutta are beyond all question more difficult and onerous than those of the other High Courts." He has given a tabular statement shewing the work done by the four High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad. The average number of cases of all kinds disposed of by the High Courts per year during the last three years was, Calcutta, 5845, Bombay 3896, Madras, 2435, and Allahabad 3435. Taking Calcutta to be the standard we find that 12 Judges of the Calcutta High Court, disposed of 5845 cases of all kinds, and in that proportion the eight Judges of the Bombay High Court ought to have disposed of 3896 cases, but they actually disposed of 3205, or 691 less, and the five Judges of the Madras and Allahabad Courts 2435 respectively, which they did actually dispose of. So that compared with the Calcutta standard the quantity of work done by the Bombay High Court was about one-fifth less, but the other Courts fully came up to it. The test of quantity is therefore not quite satisfactory. As for quality we have no means of judging it as we have not the necessary materials before us. On the ground of economy Sir Richard Garth also condemns the proposal of the Secretary of State. His Lordship frankly says, "it is *money*, and *money only*, which, as a rule, tempts a good man at the bar to come out to India. And if the Judges' salaries at Calcutta were reduced to those of Madras and Bombay, it is certain that a Calcutta Judgship would be by far the least desirable of any." We certainly admit the first part of the proposition, but we are not prepared to admit the second. We do believe that Englishmen come out to India for the sake of money, but we do not agree with his Lordship that if the salaries of the Bengal High Court Judges be equalized with those of the Judges of the other Courts, the lot of the former will be the hardest. His Lordship says: "The work, as we have already seen, is far heavier; the expense of living, especially in the matter of house-rent, is much greater; and we have here no pleasant places, such as Poona and Mahableshwar, to which the Bombay Judges can betake themselves within a comparatively easy distance." We wish Sir Richard had not advanced this argument, because in our humble opinion living is certainly as dear in Bombay as it is in Calcutta, if not dearer, and as for pleasant Hill stations, with Darjeeling within 24 hours' reach by rail we do not think the Bengal Judges can fairly complain of the privations they suffer. For the matter of that the journey to Mohableshur is more tedious, expensive and troublesome than it is to Darjeeling.

Sir Richard Garth justly holds that "*there is no such bad economy as employing cheap Judges.* As a mere matter of money, it does not answer. The better your Judge is, the more work he will do, and the better he will do it." We readily assent to the truth of their proposition. We only wish the High Court Judges had remembered this truth when the poorMunsifs were concerned. When the pay of the latter was cut down from Rs. 250 to Rs 200, our High Court did not then bear in mind that there "is no such bad economy as employing cheap Judges." But let that pass.

But the question is whether a salary of Rs. 45,000 per annum is inadequate for a Puisne Judge of the High Court in India. In order to understand this question thoroughly we should look to the scale of judicial salaries in British Colonies. We give below the following statement, which we have compiled from reliable sources:

Colony.	*Office.*	*Salary.* £
Jamaica	Chief Justice	2000
Trinidad	Do.	1800
"	First Puisne Judge	1000
Barbadoes	Chief Justice	2000
Grenada	Do.	800
Cape Colony	Do.	2000
Natal	Do.	900
Ceylon	Do.	2500
"	Senior Puisne Judge	1800
Hong Kong	Chief Justice	2500
Mauritius	Do.	2000
Straits Settlements	Do.	2500
CANADA.		
Ontario	Chief Justice, Queen's Bench	1250
"	Puisne Judges Do.	800
"	Chief Justice Common Pleas.	1250
"	Puisne Judges Do.	1000
Quebeck	Chief Justice, Queen's Bench	1250
"	Do. Superior Court	1250
Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	800
"	Judge in Equity	800
"	Puisne Judges	640
British Columbias	Chief Justice	1200
"	Puisne Judges	1000
Newfoundland	Chief Justice	850
British Guiana	Do.	2500
Honduras	Do.	1000
New South Wales	Do.	2600
New Zealand	Do.	1700
"	Puisne Judges	1500
Queensland	Chief Justice	2000
"	Puisne Judges	1500
South Australia	Chief Justice	1500
"	Puisne Judge	1300
Tasmania	Chief Justice	1500
"	Puisne Judges	1200
Victoria	Chief Justice	3900
"	Puisne Judges	2500
Western Australia	Chief Justice	1000

It will be seen from the above that there is no comparison between the judicial salaries in the colonies and the same in India, and are we to understand that the quality of justice as administered in the colonies is not comparable with what is administered in India? Some of the Colonial Judges, for instance Sir John Smith, Sir R. B. Clarke, Sir Sydney Bell, Sir A. Stephen, Sir J. Carkle, Sir G. A. Arney, Sir Francis Smith, Sir W. Stawell would bear comparison with some of the best Judges that have adorned the Indian bench. And if good men are willing to serve in the colonies on an average salary of £2000 per annum, we do not see any reason why they should not come out to India for more than double that sum. Sir Richard Garth says: "Our Court has hitherto had *the one solitary advantage* of attracting men of ability by offering them higher salaries; and we know as a fact, that this attraction has been the means of securing us good Judges, who otherwise would never have come here." With due reference we submit that the Bengal High Court has not monopolized judicial talent, and that there have been Judges here, who would be too dear even at the price paid in Bombay and Madras.

We need hardly say that Sir Richard Garth does not exaggerate the fact when he says: "I believe I may say without fear of contradiction, that if there is one part of our system in India which more than another commands the respect and confidence of the native community, it is the administration of justice; and that the High Courts are especially regarded as the safe-guards of the rights of the people. Is it politic, I repeat, to weaken this confidence? Is it expedient, for the sake of a paltry sum, which amounts to little more than the yearly salary of a single Judge, to run the risk of materially decreasing the working power of the Court, and creating a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction in the public mind?" Certainly not, but this remark applies to all High Courts, and not to the Calcutta Court. And if the scale of salaries allowed to the Judges of the other Courts does secure their independence, we do not see why it should fail to secure independence in the Calcutta Judges. What is, however, needed, is a general revision of the Civil Service salaries. Sir Richard Garth justly says: "The judicial branch of the Civil Service offers indeed little temptation now to induce the best men to join it. Everything has been done of late years to lead them to choose the executive, and to deter them from the judicial, branch." Again: "The rising generation of the Civil Service are year by year becoming more sensible how little they have to expect if they choose the judicial line; and if the High Court salaries are reduced, their last inducement to choose that line will be removed. Indeed, in that case, there will be very little to choose in point of available income between the pay of a High Court Judge, and of a District Judge." We entirely agree, but the deterrent effect can be removed only by a general revision of Civil Service salaries. The one must follow the other, otherwise the judicial service will be placed at a discount.

We cannot conclude without reproducing Sir Richard Garth's protest against the tax on justice levied in India. His Lordship says: "We all know that civil suitors in India have to pay a very large tax upon litigation; larger, I believe, than is paid in any country in the world. It might rather astonish some of our English friends to hear, that a man who brings an action in India upon a common money bond for Rs. 10,000 has to pay a stamp-fee, (whether the suit is defended or not), of about Rs. 475 before he can even file his plaint. Now, it is no part of my present purpose to question the propriety of this tax. I believe it is generally justified, upon the ground that litigants ought to pay for the necessary machinery to dispose of their suits. But in point of fact suitors in Bengal have not only to pay for the cost of this machinery, but also a very large sum besides, (amounting in the year 1879 to no less than 30 lakhs of Rupees), for the benefit of the general public." We fully subscribe to the above, but we cannot refrain from remarking that it is the High Court Judges, who have not a little enhanced the tax on justice by multiplying cesses like the translation fees, the printing charges, and the process service fees, which in individual cases become so heavy that they practically lead to a denial of justice.

THE MULTAN RIOTS.

WE regret much the estrangement of feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in Upper India. It bodes no good. For some time past it seems to be spreading, and the local officers in our opinion are alone responsible for its existence and dissemination. The case of the Multan riots is a prominent one in point. We have carefully read all the papers, which we have received on the subject, and we are convinced that if the local officers had acted with judgment. fairness, and firmness, there would not have been such a serious *emeute*, necessitating the aid of the military for the restoration of order. The ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Multan has been surging up for sometime past. First, it arose in connection with the Prablad Puri Mundir. In this matter a compromise was effected by the interposition of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Scarcely had the feeling subsided when it was again roused by the proceedings of the local officers on the Beef question. The reader is doubtless aware what strong feelings exist among the Hindus regarding the cow; they hold its sanctity in the highest esteem, and would undergo any sacrifice for its protection. In times past not a little of the acerbity of feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans arose out of their antagonistic feeling regarding the cow. But the English, though a beef-eating nation, have by their impartiality and toleration succeeded in reconciling the conflicting religious elements in India. Their cardinal policy is in the main right, just, and enlightened, but difficulties and embarassments arise only when over-zealous and hot-headed local officers substitute their own wisdom for the general policy of the Government. More than thirty years ago on the occupation of the Punjab the Board of Administration laid down some broad principles for religious liberty. The statesmen, who composed the Board, clearly perceived the antagonism of feeling subsisting between the Hindus and the Mahomedans regarding the slaughter of the cow, and they accordingly ordered that it should be "the duty of all civil officers in the newly-annexed country so carefully and strictly to regulate the slaughter of kine in their districts as to render it as little offensive as possible to the prejudices of the Hindu population. For instance, it should not be permitted within the bounds of cities, towns, or villages, where Hindus and Mussulmans are mixed, but under severe penalties should be removed to a distance of not less than 300 yards, and even then should be away from any throughfare. Civil officers should themselves in every large town appoint a spot for the shambles and butcher's shops, if they value the peace of their districts, and particularly take care that the Mussulmans do not select the neighbourhood of any Hindu faqir's hut or religious building. On no account ought beef to be exposed for sale in shops within the towns, even though slaughtered outside, and Mussulmans should severely be punished for ostentatiously parading what they know will offend their Hindu neighbours." Such was the

liberal and enlightened spirit in which the first proclamation for religious liberty, was issued by the British Government on the occupation of the Punjab, and if the local officers of Multan had adhered to it in dealing with the Beef question, there would have been no fighting, no bloodshed. But what did they do? We are told that on or about the 11th of April 1881, a Mahomedan was detected parading beef in the town of Multan, and was, at the instance of the Hindus, prosecuted, and, on conviction, fined rupees 5. This led the Mahomedans to petition the Deputy Commissioner for permission to allow them to bring raw beef into the town, as they were allowed to sell cooked meat in the town. The Deputy Commissioner for the first time allowed the Mahomedans to bring in raw beef into the town, in opposition to the general orders we have quoted, but he prescribed a particular route for the carriage of raw beef. The Hindus were of course dissatisfied, but they did not offer any resistance to the order. They had applied to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to open *jhatkas* or mutton shops on the ground that the Mahomedans threatened to mix beef with mutton, but he refused to comply with their application. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, granted their prayer. So far so good. But the Mahomedans again petitioned the Deputy Commissioner for permission to open new shops for the sale of cooked beef and to bring raw beef into the town through any route. The Deputy Commissioner did not grant the first prayer, but in a weak moment granted the last. The restriction to a single route was consequently withdrawn. This concession was made in the following conditions: "I. The beef must be thoroughly covered up. II. There must be no ostentatious parading. III. There must be no opening of parcels, or exposure for sale in bazar outside the cook shops. Subject to these conditions, beef may be brought in by any gate or street." The Mahomedans thus triumphant did not hesitate to abuse the privilege accorded to them. In contravention of the orders of the Deputy Commissioner some men paraded raw beef in the streets crying out—"2 pice a seer!" The Hindus considered their religious feelings so much outraged that they closed their shops, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their leading men. The latter called upon the Deputy Commissioner, but that officer, it is stated, would not see them until the shops were re-opened. The Deputy Commissioner, however, took no steps to heal the injured feeling of the Hindus; he called a joint meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans, but allowed the Mahomedan butchers to parade raw beef in the streets without let or hindrance. The Hindus, thus receiving no redress, we are sorry to observe, took the law into their own hands, and rushed upon the Mahomedans, who naturally resented and retaliated. The work of destruction is thus described by a correspondent: "The news of the riots spread like wild-fire throughout the town, both inside and outside, and the rioters on both sides commenced the unhallowed work of breaking each other's heads with cudgels and brickbats. Masses of enraged Mahomedans commenced to pour in. The Hindu rioters were the masters of the situation inside the city, and the Mahomedans in the outside. A few Mahomedan mosques have been roughly handled, and a great number of Hindu temples have been burnt down outside the town. Fire was set by the Mahomedan rioters to the famous temple of Praulad Puri, which has already formed the subject of dispute between the Hindus and Mahomedans; but it was saved by the military from complete destruction by the Moslem rioters." Then followed arrests. Our correspondent continues: "The poorer and *badmash* classes of the Mahomedans and Hindus made a good harvest out of the riot, and plundered a number of shops in and about the town, and roughly speaking a loss of lacs of rupees has occurred. The whole town presents a woful spectacle. The streets and bazars are all shut, doors of shops broken, broken cudgels and brickbats are lying scattered all over the town, and its entire appearance is like Goldsmith's Deserted Village." We have gleaned the above facts from authenticated papers, and if they be true, they show that the whole blame rests upon the local officers. We observe that the Deputy Commissioner, has threatened the Lahore *Tribune* with a libel suit. That journal has done yeoman's service in this affair, and deserves the widest sympathy. If the threatened libel suit be really instituted, it will do the work of a Commission, and our contemporary should deserve public congratulation, if his spirited conduct in this matter should lead to such a glorious result. In the meantime we do hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will make a searching enquiry into the whole question. According to all accounts the feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in Northern India is by no means of a pleasant character. If it be not reconciled in time it may lead to fearful consequences. The theory that the Hindus wish to assert the rights of sovereignty over the Mahomedans we need hardly say is simply ridiculous. Religious feeling seems to be at the bottom of the whole thing. We do not by any means advise that any one section of the community should be conciliated to the prejudice of the other. The first Proclamation of the Board of Administration, which we have quoted above, constitutes the charter for the religious liberty of the people of the Punjab, and we earnestly hope that the declaration made in it will be maintained inviolate without fear or favour.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE Government of Bengal has communicated to the press the letter of the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Bill amending the Calcutta Municipal Act. His Excellency has given his assent, but not without demur. His Excellency notices particularly two points, the grant of pensions to Police officers out of municipal funds, and the extension of water-supply to the Suburbs. Referring to the petitions presented against the Bill His Excellency says that "having carefully considered these petitions, he does not think that the objections urged in them are such as to render it necessary for him to withhold his assent from the Bill. At the same time it is not without hesitation that His Excellency accords his consent to an enactment which interferes, even upon justifiable grounds, with the free action of the Municipality of Calcutta in a matter properly falling within its legitimate functions. Having regard to the great importance attaching to the development of municipal and other similar institutions in India, it appears to the Governor-General most desirable to avoid, as far as possible, taking any step which may have the appearance of arresting the growth of such institutions, or of unduly restricting their liberty of action. In making these remarks, he is not forgetful of the fact that municipal bodies may not always arrive at correct conclusions, and that their mode of transacting business may at times delay the prompt execution of important measures of local improvement. Proceedings of this kind naturally have the effect of dissatisfying the Executive Government, on which rests the ultimate responsibility of providing for the legitimate wants of the people, and which therefore may reasonably feel itself impelled to interpose for the purpose of forcing the municipal authorities concerned to recognize, and act up to, their proper obligations. Such interference is doubtless in some cases unavoidable; but it is none the less desirable that, in dealing with the shortcomings of local representative bodies, all possible patience and forbearance should be shown. It must be remembered that the introduction of municipal institutions into India is only of comparatively recent date, and that even in England, where such institutions are of long growth, and are consonant with the habits of the people, many instances might be adduced from the records of Town Councils and other local bodies, not only in the past, but also in the present day, of proceedings little, if at all, less open to criticism than the most noticeable of the cases which have given ground for complaint in this country."

These remarks nobly vindicate the Calcutta Corporation, but we are afraid Lord Ripon has not here sufficiently distinguished the real obligation resting upon that body in respect of water-supply to the suburbs. His Lordship assumes that the Calcutta Corporation has been guilty of some dereliction of duty, but defends it on the ground that the proceedings of municipal bodies even in advanced England are "no less open to criticism." But the extension of water supply to the Suburbs is no legitimate obligation of the Calcutta Municipality. The suggestion came from the Local Government, and the Calcutta Corporation expressed its willingness to conform to the wishes of Government, if the Suburban Municipality would pay a fair price for the commodity they wanted. It would be thus seen that there has been no dereliction of duty on the part of the Calcutta Corporation in this respect, and though they cannot but feel grateful to the Viceroy for the generous defence His Excellency has volunteered, we must say that they have not neglected any part of their legitimate obligations. What they have been asked to do is outside their charter, and if they have not carried out the behests of the Local Government, surely they cannot fairly be accused of neglect of duty. Proceeding on the assumption that there has been some dereliction of duty on the part of the Calcutta Corporation His Excellency remarks: "But although in the opinion of the Governor General municipal and other local bodies in India have exceptional claims to be treated with patience and consideration, he does not wish to imply that there should be no limit to the extent to which such bodies should be allowed to abuse their powers, or neglect their duties; and he readily admits that the case of a large city, such as Calcutta, which is surrounded by important suburbs under separate municipal management, is one which, as has been shown by experience in England, is especially difficult to deal with, and in which therefore legislative interference may at times be not only warrantable, but indispensable. His Excellency does not desire to enter into the discussions which have taken place regarding the water-supply of Calcutta and the Suburbs, nor does he wish his action in assenting to the present Bill to be interpreted as condemnatory of the views of those gentlemen who opposed it. He thinks it sufficient to say that, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, it seems to him clear that the water required for the wants of the Town and Suburbs should be supplied from the same source, and managed on the same system. In order to carry out such a scheme, however, the conflicting interests of the separate municipal bodies concerned must be reconciled, and the plan of placing the Government of Bengal in the position of an arbitrator in the matter of water-supply between the Town of Calcutta and the Suburbs seems both a reasonable and convenient one. At the same time the Governor-General is decidedly of opinion—and he trusts that this opinion will be shared by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor—that the local Government should refrain from exercising the powers conferred by section 15 of the Bill, unless it should be clearly shown that a satisfactory arrangement for the joint water-supply of the Town and Suburbs cannot be otherwise secured. It should also be clearly understood that the burdens of the Calcutta rate-payers are not to be increased owing to the extension of the water system to any of the environs of the Town."

We cannot but admire the spirit in which the Viceroy has approached the subject, but we are constrained to say that His Excellency is inconsistent. In the first place His Excellency admits that the new Bill "interferes with the free action of the Municipality of Calcutta in a matter properly falling within its legitimate functions." In the second place His Excellency wishes it to be understood that in giving his assent to the Bill he does not condemn the views of these gentlemen who are opposed to it." In the third place while holding that the water for the Town and Suburbs should be supplied from the same source and managed on the same system, His Excellency remarks that "the plan of placing the Government of Bengal in the position of an arbitrator" in this matter "seems both a reasonable and convenient one," but His Excellency is at the same time decidedly of opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor should not exercise the powers conferred upon him unless it was made

clear that the joint water-supply would not be secured. And, lastly, His Excellency distinctly says that the burdens on the rate-payers of Calcutta should not be increased owing to extension of water-supply to the suburbs. Now, may we ask whether the good intentions of the Viceroy can be realized when the Bill has become a law of the land? The Calcutta Corporation will have no discretion in the matter, because the Act vests in the local Government the power of declaring the tracts to which the water-supply may be extended. Then again as the law stands the Lieutenant-Governor will not occupy the position of Arbitrator but that of Dictator. Further, the law limits the tax upon the suburbs to 6 per cent., but if this rate should not cover the charges, who is to pay? Necessarily, the tax-payers of Calcutta! It will be thus seen that while His Excellency has argued against the Bill, he has at the same time accorded his assent to it. In doing so His Excellency we repeat has not been quite consistent. The spirit in which His Excellency has treated the subject is excellent, but the result has not been commensurate.

MR. REYNOLDS ON THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE mode of procedure of the Senate of the Calcutta University has been the subject of complaint for a long time. The feeling is that the Senate is wanting in independence and liberality of sentiments; that it is a sort of a coterie of a few interested persons who govern it without reference to the good of the community; and that Mofussil gentlemen are granted the empty honor of being reckoned Fellows without being allowed any voice in the affairs of the University. In the earlier days of the University the influence of that prince of educationists, Dr. Duff, in a manner preserved for the institution some show of independence. But of late it has practically become a department of the Bengal Office, governed by the Director of Public Instruction and his subordinates. The exclusion of Mufussil Fellows from participation in the affairs of the University was felt to be such a grievance that Sir William Muir, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, thought fit to submit to the India Government, in 1868, a minute condemning the action of the Senate, and claiming for his province "a fair and effective representation in the counsels of the University." Most of the North-West authorities then consulted went further, and demanded "an organised consultative body, which can meet periodically, discuss the various questions affecting the special wants of this part of the country, reconcile divergent opinions, and offer in a mature form the final result of their deliberations" (Minutes, 1870-71 p. 53). The discussions which followed proved that the complaint was just, and to remove it a resolution was adopted to the effect "that notices of meetings of the Faculty of Arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the Registrar may be laid before the meeting of the Faculty." This order has, we presume, been carried out to the letter, but we are certain that it has not been so done in a manner to meet the requirements of the case. The spirit of fair play has always been wanting. Minutes when sent are generally not, and indeed cannot be, read out at the meeting, and they are not always printed and circulated, and consequently they are practically thrown away. On a recent occasion a member objected to proceed to business on the ground that the papers brought forward for discussion had been issued only twelve days before the date of the meeting, and consequently no opportunity had been given to members in the Punjab and elsewhere to send in their minutes, but the Vice-Chancellor overruled the objection, because it was enough that the letter of the rule had been complied with. It is no wonder that under such circumsrances no one takes the trouble of writing a minute. Matters have been made worse of late by the nomination of a large number of school-masters—all more or less subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction—who form an over-whelming majority against independent members. Indeed the evil has become so great that even so retiring and quiet a gentleman as Mr. J. H. Reynolds has thought fit to rush to the papers to point it out. He says:—

"The recent discussions, in the Senate of the University, on the proposed courses for the F.A. and B.A. examinations, must have raised in some minds a serious doubt whether reform is not needed in the constitution of the University, or at least in the procedure by which that body regulates the transaction of its business. It is anomalous that the *curriculum* of an institution whose students are drawn from such distant points as Rangoon, Columbo, and Lahore, should be determined by the votes of a handful of its members who happen to be in Calcutta in the months of July and August."

According to him "*the real mischief is the pernicious preponderance which is given to the votes of those members of the Senate who are engaged in the work of education.*" Bearing in mind, how cautious, hesitating, and mindful Mr. Reynolds is of official etiquette and propriety, such language from him speaks volumes against the evil he complains of. To point out the way how this preponderance of interested votes leads to harm, he says:

"The true principle is, that the standard should be fixed by the University, and that the affiliated colleges should accommodate their teaching to the standard. Under the system which now prevails, the standard is moulded to suit the circumstances of the colleges. The question which each member of the Senate ought to have asked himself was: "What amount of culture ought the University to require from her graduates?", The question which three out of four of those who took part in the discussion put to themselves was: "What standard will enable my college to show the most favourable results?"

We subscribe to every word in this extract. The deliberations of the Senate are not now regulated by referance to the good of the community, but to the advantage of the teachers—the least amount of exertion on the part of the teachers that will suffice to enable their students to pass. There is another consideration—that of expense, to which Mr. Reynolds has not adverted. Smaller the number of subjects the less number of teachers are required in a College, and the expense is proportionally less. The missionary colleges with limited resources are naturally anxious to keep down expense as much as they can, and therefore prefer the course which involves the least expense, and the Director of Public Instruction can always secure the approbation of his employers by keeping down expense. The standards of the University are therefore fixed, not with reference to what would turn out the best educated graduates, but what can be effected by the smallest number of teachers. This is obvious from the courses recently settled by the Senate. By the public at large a Bachelor of Arts is understood to be a man of culture, so educated as to be familiar with the leading departments of general knowledge; but the school masters will have none of it. According to the standards fixed three subjects are all that are required. For instance a modicum of English, a mere smattering of Hebrew, and Psychology or some Mathematics and the elements of Botany are held to be enough for the purpose. Of course the advocates of the new system do not care to tell that they are guided by considerations of expense. Oh dear, no. That would not be in keeping with the hypocrisy of the day. They appeal to depth as of greater importance than surface. Every one, according to them, is to be a perfect master of one subject, and for its sake sacrifice general culture. The amount of disappointment, heart-burning and mischief that in a country like Bengal where the means of livelihood are becoming more and more circumscribed every day such a course will lead to it is frightful to contemplate. They have another argument on their side, and that is *option*. It is not fair to devise standards of uniform patterns for all; each student should have the opportunity of selecting that subject which suits his intellectual turn the best. This is plausible enough and proper, but practically the option has been made to rest not with the students, but with the head of the education department. He provides a teacher of Botany at the Hooghly College, and one of Chemistry at Patna, and the boys of Hooghly have the option of studying Botany in their native town, or of going to Patna, a distance of 300 miles, for Chemistry, or to the Calcutta College for general literature. They have the option too of Philosophy at Berlin, or of theology at Oxford. Such an option for boys is best illustrated by the well known choice of Hobson. The Missionary colleges can easily teach English, History and Psychology, and they will teach nothing more if they can manage to get degrees with those subjects only, and arguments about depth and option are brought in to keep up appearances. To those who can see through this sophistry the only reasonable conclusion is that insult is added to injury; and Mr. Reynolds has done well by exposing the impropriety of the proposed course. He has another object that of opposing the proposed degree of Bachelor of Science, but we have no space to enter into that subject now, and as Dr. M'Leod has taken up the opposite side of the question, we leave the two doughty knights to settle it among themselves. We should add, however, that we concur entirely in the propriety of the representation to Government proposed by Mr. Reynolds, if not to oppose the B. S. degree, certainly to expose the scandalous way in which the affairs of the Senate are now managed. Dr. M'Leod apprehends loss of prestige; but those who cannot maintain their prestige by their own action, have no claim to any consideration; and we deny that an appeal from a lower to a higher authority when appeals are recognised by law, can imply any loss of prestige to the lower authority.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Maharaja of Doomraon the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Maharaja represents one of the ancient houses in Behar, owns large possessions, is held in the highest esteem by the people of Behar, is an exemplary landlord, noted for his charity and liberality, and above all distinguished himself greatly by his loyal services during the Mutiny. Honor has been done where honor is eminently due.

THE Government of India has made a very important concession to the Vernacular Press. It notifies that the postage on newspapers posted by proprietors, managers, or publishers will in future be a quarter anna for the minimum weight up to 3 tolas, half-an-anna up to 10 tolas, and for every additional 10 tolas half-an-anna. Newspapers packed in bundles will be charged at half these rates, and those forwarded gratuitously to editors or managers of other newspapers will be exempt from postage. The benefit of this reduction will be chiefly derived by the Vernacular Press. This reduction of postage is sure to give a new impetus to the cause of Vernacular journalism. This is a measure worthy of the Liberal Government, which rules India.

THE Government of Bombay has taken the unusual step of increasing the sentence on Maharaj Vrijeshji from two to five years on the petition of his followers for mercy. We have no sympathy with the Maharaj, but we must confess that we have never heard of the enhancement of a sentence by a representative of the Crown on an appeal for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. We object on principle to the enhancement of a criminal sentence on appeal by the Court or the Crown. It only serves to check appeal, and consequently puts real innocence at a serious disadvantage.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office a copy of the supplement to the Report on Charitable Dispensaries for 1880. It gives the financial statements omitted in the original report. It appears from these statements that the income of the year was as follows:

	Rs.	As.	P.
From Government	1,30,576	1	0
„ Local, Municipal and other Funds	95,498	7	11

Interest on investments	32,471	12	7
Private subscriptions and donations ...	1,68,006	5	0
Total ..	4,26,552	10	6

The expenditure was distributed as under :

Establishment	2,65,912	7	1
Medicines	35,337	5	0
Diet	33.234	10	11
Miscellaneous charges	28,888	15	8
Building or repairs	39,407	11	7
Total ...	4,02,781	2	3

It will be seen from the above that the Government contributions in aid of Charitable Dispensaries amounted to only Rs. 130,000, or less than one-third of the total income, that private subscription amounted to more than the Government contribution, and that the balance came from Municipal and other public funds and interest on investments. Still for the sake of the paltry sum of Rs. 130,000, the Government has gone to the length of stigmatizing the motives of the donors, and breaking its plighted faith by withdrawing Government contribution of Europe medicines and instruments free of cost.

CALCUTTA has had for the last few days a *rara avis* in the person of a Moulvi from Jounpore, who has been raised by popular imagination to a miracle-worker. So far as we have heard he himself pretends to nothing divine ; he does not pretend to work miracles of any kind ; he is a pious man, has naturally unbounded faith in the Koran, and believes that all the evils of the world can be extirpated by the utterance of the all-powerful words of his holy book. This is the faith of every religious Mahomedan ; he believes that all the ills which flesh is heir to are brought on by *shaitan* or Satan, and that the Devil cannot bear the light of the holy words of the Koran. In this belief it is said the Moulvi breathes upon water uttering some holy words, and the populace have attributed divine virtues to his breath and incantations. His fame has spread like wild fire, and thousands of people flock to him daily. The Moulvi is the son of the late Karamut Ali of Jounpore, who did yeoman's service to our Government by preaching down Wahabeeism. In 1870 Moulvi Karamat Ali delivered at Newab Abdul Lutief's Literary Society a memorable lecture "on the duty of the Mahomedans in British India towards the ruling power." The present Moulvi is the high priest of the Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal, where his influence is immense. A rival to him has risen in Calcutta in the person of a Mohunt living in Prossunno Kumar Tagore's Ghat, who has offered to cross the river by walking over it with his wooden sandals. He has not, however, yet performed the feat. The popularity of the Moulvi offers a significant index to public health in Bengal. If thousands are flocking to him, it is only for the sake of health, and notwithstanding sanitary measures and improvement in the material condition of the people under British rule their health far from improving has deteriorated.

SOME TIME ago we noticed the appointment of Major J. R. Keith as Conservator of the Archæological remains in the old fortress of Gwalior. We are glad to learn that in course of the last six months he has done excellent service. The renowned Teli Mundir has been entirely cleared and thoroughly repaired ; the Sas Bahu has been cleared ; and the beautiful court of Raja Man's palace has been divested of the accumulation of the filthage of years. A comprehensive report on the antiquities of Gwalior has also been completed. Most of the fine mouldings and carvings in the monuments named had been hidden by repeated coatings of whitewash, and the work of removing them has proved extremely laborious ; but infinitely more laborious than removing whitewash from delicate carvings is the task of contending against the spirit of Vandalism now rampant everywhere, the fervour of utilitarianism which would gladly pulverise the Taj for road metal, the *insouciance* of the native community, and the insular prejudices of the Anglo-Indians generally, which run into ecstacy with the horrid excrescence on the tops of the Government House and the Post Office in Calcutta, but fail to appreciate the immutable beauty of the dome on the tomb of Humaon. Even the gallant Major with his veteran colleague, Captain Cole, is unequally matched against such odds.

NOTWITHSTANDING Lord Ripon's orders directing a faithful adherence to the Resolution of Lord Lytton's Government regarding the Durga Puja holidays, agitation against the holidays still continues. We can well afford to return a smile for the "jokatives" of the writer, who is supposed to play the part of Bottom the Weaver in *Saturday Evening's Englishman*. His arguments amount to this that there ought not to be a general holiday because the cloth and shoe shops at China Bazar and Chandni Chouk open during Durga Puja, as if the Great Eastern Hotel and other eating shops do not open during Xmas, and because the Hindu papers take holiday on this occasion, as if the Christian papers do not set the example by taking holiday on occasions of Xmas and Easter. But let that pass. The morning *Englishman* seems to be serious, but to what do the arguments of even our sober contemporary amount? He tells us that the times have changed, and that steam, electricity and the Suez Canal have made all the difference ; we admit this fact, but do merchants, who do not trade with empty credit, really suffer from the Durga Puja holidays? The Customs House is kept open and the jetties work, and the loading and unloading of ships can therefore go on as usual. As for making deposits in the Customs House, we do not think it is at all a complaint with the merchants, for the amount required is generally very small. As for remittances during the holidays, the Exchange Banks do receive orders during those days. With regard to payment of drafts which fall due during the holidays, the merchants had never demurred to it before. The fact is it is only the empty-handed. who grumble and growl, and surely it is not fair to raise a cry in the name of general commerce for the sake of a few such men. But the test of the pudding is in the eating. If the merchants were really opposed to the holidays, as they are represented to be, surely they would not of their own accord have kept their offices closed during the holidays. Our commercial correspondent has furnished us with the names of the firms, which kept their offices closed during the Durga Puja holidays as heretofore. The list is as follows :

Graham & Co.	Peel Jacob & Co.
Gillanders & Co.	Gisborne & Co.
Gladstone Wyllie & Co.	Duncan Bretners & Co.
Jurdine Skinner & Co.	Barlow & Co.
Croke Rome & Co.	Henderson & Co.
Schœne Kilburn & Co.	McKnight & Co.
Kerr Dodds & Co.	Andrew Yule & Co.
Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	

The following firms opened during the holidays :

Anderson Wright & Co.	Tamvaco & Co.
Agelasto & Co.	Finlay Muir & Co.
Ralli Brothers.	

It will be seen from the above that the leading firms of this city have by their own voluntary act shewn that they have no sympathy with the cry against the holidays. This fact ought to be received as a satisfactory solution of the problem.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA for the 8th instant contains a Resolution on the Land Settlement. In 1879 the Government of India issued orders for revision of land settlement. It is stated that in the course of the discussions which preceded and followed the issue of these orders, it was represented that resettlements are not infrequently unsuccessful from a merely financial point of view ; that a regular revision of settlement, comprising remeasurements and a renewal of the record of rights, must inevitably harass for several years the people of the district where it is being conducted ; that such resettlements temporarily depreciate the value of landed property ; that, until the revised assessments are announced, they check improvement ; and that, for these and other reasons, they cost the people a good deal, besides what they cost to the general treasury. But the Government of India does not seem to attach much weight to these objections, but directs the continuance of the revision of settlement. It, however, lays down the following principles on which resettlement should be conducted. "It will suffice to say," the Resolution runs, "that the relation between the outlay and the financial return expected there from should always be considered ; that where a resettlement would clearly yield (1) no increase of revenue, or (2) less than a profitable rate of interest on the expenditure, it would ordinarily be preferable not to enter upon it ; and lastly, on the other hand, that where special administrative reasons for a revision of settlement, such as the necessity for correcting inequality in the incidence of the land revenue, might be shown to exist, the Government of India would be prepared to entertain proposals for a resettlement, notwithstanding the absence of any prospect of financial advantage. The main point to which attention is now directed is that, in future, no settlement is to be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Government of India, before whom a carefully prepared estimate of financial results must first be placed." The Government lays great stress upon agricultural records. It says : "In the interests both of the exchequer and of the agricultural population, it is necessary that every measure should be adopted to forestall and reduce the cost of actual settlement operation ; and it is for this purpose fortunate that, under the programme drawn out in the proceedings of the Famine Commissioners, one of the earliest and most important duties of every Local Government will be the establishment of an organization devised for the purpose of maintaining, in respect to every estate in the province, continuous records of their financial and agricultural condition, from which the information required for the assessment of land revenue ought to be available at the least possible expenditure both of money and of time. On this subject a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India will shortly be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations. But it may be said at once that the officials who will be entrusted with the development of the special organization should direct their earliest and most strenuous efforts to perfecting the system in those districts or tracts of country which will first come under settlement in the future." Accordingly the Resolution says : "The Governor General in Council therefore requests that Local Governments and Administrations will impress upon the executive officers who are or will be reeponsible for the continuous maintenance of the records, which, if properly kept up, would reduce the cost and labour of revising settlements, the great importance which he attaches to the proper discharge of this duty and the necessity which will arise for a full explanation should it, in any case, be performed with less completeness than is allowed by the means available for its fulfilment." We are sorry that the Government has not considered the question of the extension of the Permanent Settlement in connection with this subject. We invite Major Baring's attention to it.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FREE KIRK MISSION.

London, 9th September 1881.

Do you know the exact meaning of this paragraph, which is going the round of the English provincial Press in connection with Mr. Grant Duff's farewell visit to Edinburgh ? "Deputation to Mr. Grant Duff.—Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, received a deputation yesterday from the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, on the subject of the Missionary College Department at Madras. They stated that the College Council complain they do not receive grants to which they are entitled by the education despatch of 1854, but point out how difficulties would be overcome by the standard of Government fees being raised so that their college would be able to do the same. Mr. Grant Duff promised to give the matter earnest consideration. He is the guest of Lord Shand, a New Harles, near Edinburgh."

Surely the Kirk cannot dare to ask the new Governor to raise the fees in Government Schools in order that the Kirk may be able to do the same in its Schools. Yet this is just what I fear is the meaning of the deputation ; and if it is so beyond all question it is one of the very coolest things ever done even under the hot sun of India. It is cooler than ice, but far from as pleasant. I do not think that any English Church or Chapel would have dared to make such a request. If Mr. Grant Duff "earnestly considers" the subject and agrees to it he will not be the man that some of his liberal friends de em him. It is worse than Manchester and the Import

Duties. To raise the School fees that the Kirk may make proselytism cheaper is I fear what is asked for from Mr. Grant Duff. I trust his earnest consideration will lead to his earnest refusal to do such a preposterous and unjust thing.

The great event of the week in England is the defeat of the Liberals in two by-elections, that for North Lincolnshire and that for North Durham. There is no hiding the fact that the elections are most discouraging to the Ministry and the Liberal Party, and none the less because they have been worn by the aid of the Home Rulers, and by the cry once again of "Protection to native Industry." If ever the Protectionist Party succeed in again taxing bread they will see the natural end of their policy in revolution; yet this kind and degree of success are what are wanted by many of the great landowners. This is different from the demand for reciprocity which is being made with great force—the force of numbers and determination, and which is made also from a strong stand-ground. We admit to our ports French wines to the great advantage of French growers, while France refuses to admit on equally fair terms English manufacture. This is the painful position, which is trying sorely the patience of Mr. Bright and the old freetraders, who never expected to have their old battles to refight. Your readers will see that the subject has been discussed at a meeting of the British Association, but not with any great success. Two or three men reasoned and argued; the rest simply declaimed in a way which is becoming fashionable in politics.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

I do not think much of the Free Trade discussion of the Association, but in scientific questions some excellent reasoning, and a most patient array of facts has been presented. On Sunday the preachers of the places of worship in York were busy with "the relations of science to the Bible." A very good Sermon was preached in the Cathedral by Bishop Fraser (Bishop of Manchester) who took his text from the revised version of the New Testament. "There are diversities of workings but it is the same God who worketh all in all"—(*i.e.*, chap. of 1st Corinthians.) The purport of the sermon was that progress without the fear of God, and a sense of the unseen is but a name, a sentiment in which you would fully agree, though I question that Bishop Fraser would believe it unless you told him so yourself, but if you did so, why—Bishop Fraser is a high gentleman, and never would descend to the bigotry of saying—"Ah, you think so, but you are all the same mistaken." Science has done at least this much for us in the last 20 or 30 years; it has caused us to doubt much and believe much, but especially to believe that men may differ widely from us and still be very good men. It would not have been possible to say this and escape consequences a generation ago.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The Prime Minister has finished the work of this glorious weary session and the Land Leaguers unfriendly to him are beginning to fear that he has done enough to give peace to Ireland. It is impossible perhaps for any one to comprehend the immense labour of the noble old man. We have seen part of it; we have heard or read his marvellous speeches, and been entranced by his eloquence, though even that we hardly have appreciated (so accustomed have we become to it) till some burst of admiration for some other land (America for instance) has reminded us that we possess that greatest of all the gifts of Heaven, really great man, a hero worthy to lead the nation in paths of honour and peace. Hercules could not do every thing, and Mr. Gladstone may at time seem forgetful of some interest dear to you or to us; but do not believe that he ever really is so. It was old General Perronet Thompson (not John Bright as is often incorrectly, stated) who said—"you cannot drive six omnibusses abreast through Temple Bar," or say 20 gharies abreast through the gateway of Government House, Calcutta; but if Mr. Gladstone remains Prime Minister for five years more he will assuredly leave a mark in English history second to that of no Statesman whom England ever knew. As an Englishman and a Liberal I some days ago wrote among other words on a Land League meeting these, which I am sure you, will pardon me reproducing from a notable journal:

"Remembering the gallant way in which Sir W. Napier, a thorough reformer of the olden type, rose in a reform meeting to defend the Duke of Wellington against an assailant, I wonder that any Englishman of the Liberal faith can sit still and hear men like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster aspersed at the end of this weary session of labour almost entirely undertaken to meet, as far as any English Government can meet, the demands of Irishmen in the line of action for which the Land League was formed. If Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and other members of the Government, whose names will readily occur to every reader, are enemies to Ireland then God help us, for it seems to me that all hope of any peaceful solution of these hard problems is gone. Lord Macaulay said that he made no claim to be deemed a better Whig than Lord Somers. I make no claim to be a better Liberal than some members of the present Government in the eyes of the nation. To give a political opponent a nickname is the meanest of all weapons used in political warfare, and reflects nothing but the poverty of the intellect from whence the name comes. "Orange Peli" had indeed point and humour worthy of the better nature of O'Connell. "Scorpion Stanley" was purely vindictive and pointless, but still it was sponsor's revenge on the sharp and unsparing eloquence of the Rupert of Debate. "Buckshot Forster" describes nothing, pictures nothing, perpetuates nothing but a pure calumny. It is as if Granville Sharpe had been termed a slave-trader, Washington a traitor to the thirteen States, Thomas Paine a Puritan or a Jesuit in disguise. There are pages in the history of Ireland which never can be read without shame. But are there not like pictures in the histories of England and Scotland? Was the Bloody Circuit nothing to the west country? the brutal executions after Culloden nothing to Scotland? Are Glencoe, the Corn Laws, the Test Acts, the rotten borough system things pleasant to think of as a father in these times teaches history to his child? How many dark pages of history might Wales not convert into the elements of "undying hate?" Is it to be forced on me as an Englishman that I must give up Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Parnell? Will Mr. Parnell allow me no alternative? Will Mr. Cowen allow me no alternative? To me Mr. Gladstone (in agreement or disagreement) is the foremost Englishman of the time. Must I give up that article of faith or quarrel with men, some of whom I greatly esteem, among the members of the Land League?—"

This is the position of Liberals in England. There are no better men than some of the Land Leaguers—I think Mr. A. D. Sullivan a splendid man, but if the price of the friendship of the Land Leaguers is to be the desertion of Mr. Gladstone, why no Liberal will think twice as to his duty.

"OUT OF TOWN."

London, 15th September 1881.

To a Londoner "Town" is London; there is no other town in the world; but there are other towns for all that, and when "the leaf" is beginning to fall, and our Durga Puja begins, there is always relief in the green fields of England for the weary toilers in the great smoky towns, or at least for such of those toilers as can pay for the change of scene. The holiday in England is far longer than yours; for your weeks we have as many months, which is the main difference between your holiday and ours; yet there are people who grudge you your annual holiday as if it inflicted an injury on Society. People who are in haste to get rich and return to home earlier have always been opposed to a long holiday, as interfering with their great aim—a legitimate aim, if not pursued at that cost. There are, however, two other differences between your great annual holiday and ours; yours has in it a strong religious fibre, while ours is a holiday (an idle season) simply, and yours is for the rich and poor, while ours is for the rich alone. The Durga Puja holiday and the Long Vacation are alike inconvenient to some persons, and when the wealthy people of England are ready to give up their long holiday, from the end of August to the end of October (or longer), then it will be time for Englishmen to talk of robbing you of your holiday, rendered sacred to you by the sanction and practice of uncounted ages, and is not merely called into existence as a nation's instinct against over-work, though you have that instinct also in favour of preserving your old traditional festival in these times, more exacting in Mammon-worship than those of your fathers or of the old time before them. Keep to the holiday; refuse even to argue it, maintain it as a right, an heirloom, a traditional possession, not to be alienated at the behest of those persons in the mercantile world of India who would make the life of India one unvarying round of toil, while, however, in that unvarying round they never would or could share the toil.

The green fields are very green with us at present, and I feel inclined, seated here in a rural nook in Wales, to throw away my pen and eschew writing all through *our* Durga Puja holiday. The great earnest exacting life of the year will soon begin again, and the sweet song of the bird will have to be exchanged for the din and bustle of a more artificial life.

I often think that your young countrymen miss much of real value when they stay too long in London and fail to see the country in England, or even when they merely vary their London experience by sojourning occasionally in watering places. Some of the best life of England is in London, but you have to seek it there, and in the seeking may be deceived. In the country, in its good and its you see that life as it has grown up during the generations of English history. I most reluctantly quit this topic, which to me is like a bit of paradise in the midst of the sombre topics of political life and the heavy toil of business.

The success of the Liberals in the election for Tyrone, Ireland, is compensation for the losses in North Durham and North Lincolnshire; the Conservatives were confident of success from the fact that Mr. Parnell, although he was there to support a Home Ruler, was chiefly interested in defeating the Liberal candidate. The success of that candidate in spite of Mr. Parnell, and of the Conservatives has had a great moral effect through the country, and particularly because it is the first opportunity that Ireland has had of expressing an opinion of Mr. Gladstone's great measure,

Simultaneously with this Mr. A. M. Sullivan has resigned his seat, which will be another blow to Mr. Parnell and his party. Mr. Sullivan announced his retirement in a letter to a Catholic Bishop, and as there can be little doubt that this resignation arises from his refusal to be identified with all the measures of Mr. Parnell the resignation is in itself a defeat of the Parnell policy, which men like Mr. Sullivan are beginning to perceive, is a form, and that a by no means an inoffensive form of Communism.

You will see that the new Protection agitation is fast gathering strength in England, and oddly enough many of the men who wish to lay taxes on our imports wish to take the taxes off yours. Is it not disgusting to look at it in what light one may? Burns was not far wrong when he said—"If self the wavering balance shake 'its rarely right adjusted," but one might have supposed that a sense of decency might have restrained these ungenerous and indeed unwholesome Protectionists. I think in all my life I never knew any political action more contemptible. To act on the same principle to both goose and gander would be honourable, however, erroneous the action might be, but this besides being stupid is discreditable on moral grounds.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Disease of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have continued myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 15th October, 1881.

Since the resumption of business after the Durga Puja Holidays our commercial affairs have not experienced any improvement; the lack of animation continues to be felt as before and transactions both in Imports and Exports have been confined within narrow limits.

Piece-Goods.—On the lucky day which happened to be this year the 3rd of October as usual all the firms interested in piece-good trade opened their places of business and offered their commodities for sale, but to their great disappointment the attendance of buyers was very thin and the offers made by them were so unreasonable that it did not lead to any large business, about 8 to 9000 packages in all were sold chiefly through the agency of brokers, amongst these even doubts are entertained of their being pucca sales. Prices have since declined in the absence of a demand, but towards the close of the week, importers having acceded to lower rates brought on limited transactions.

Exports.—This market was not distinguished by any particular transaction but continued much the same as before.

Tea.—9,800 boxes were offered at the public sale on the 14th October, all found buyers except about 650 chests. There has hardly been any noticeable change in the prices.

Oil-seeds.—Nothing of importance occurred.

Wheat.—There have been some transactions, but chiefly for forward delivery even at slightly enhanced rates.

Jute.—Continued to find buyers, but prices owing to fair supplies have declined by a couple of annas.

Rice.—About 45,000 bags of 2 mds. each of all qualities found buyers without any change in prices.

MONEY.

This market has shown symptoms of impending stringency and its effect has already been felt at the Bazar where rates of discount and interest have slightly advanced, but at the Bank of Bengal 6 per cent. continues to be the rate for loans on Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remained rather quiet and prices dropped to—for 4 % 100-8 to 100-9 and 4½ % 109-2 to 109-4.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Nothing of importance transpired in this market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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" Satcurry Nundi,	Lahore	13	4	0
" Sarutnath Bose,	Pooree	5	4	0
" Bhogobuttychurn Banerjee,	Jehanabad	10	0	0
" Sreenath Roy,	Ajmere	13	4	0
" Nettolal Mookerjee,	Noakholly	6	10	0
" Hurriram Pande,	Almorah	6	10	
" Brojomohun Mitra,	Nalcoorah	13	4	0
" Rashbehary Chatterjee,	Gobordanga	12	4	0
" Oodoychand Banerjee,	Meerut	6	10	0
" Hurrishchunder Chuckerbutty,	Gya	6	10	0
" Isanchunder Mozoomdar,	Bramonkole	5	0	0
" Joyram Chowdhry,	Jogodanundpore	2	4	0
" Kalikishore Moonshee,	Sherepore	15	0	0

„	Prankristo Roy, Chittagong	20	0	0
„	Khundenlal, Dehradoon	13	4	0
„	Bahar Khan, Rutts	3	4	0
„	Hemchunder Dutt, Taligunge	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 12, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. H. Pellew, Commissioner of the Dacca Division is allowed leave for one month, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, on leave, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Dacca, during the absence on leave, of Mr. F. H. Pellew, or until further order.

Mr. W, N. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling is posted to Kalimpung in that district.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is transferred to Darjeeling, and is posted to the Sudder Station on that district.

The order of the 20th ultimo, transferring Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to Noakholly, appointing him to have charge of the Fenny River Division of that district, is cancelled.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bagdogra Division of the district of Rungpore. Mr. Harding is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Dr. T. Briscoe, Civil Medical Officer, Cooch Behar, is allowed leave for one month and four days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Bireshur Palit, attached to the Sudder Dispensary, Cooch Behar, is appointed to have medical charge of the Civil Station of that district during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Briscoe, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Benobundhu Dutt, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Burdwan, is appointed to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Julpigoree, and also to have charge of the Dispensary, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Nobinchunder Ghose.

Assistant Surgeon Nocoorchunder Banerjee, in charge of the Tikaree Dispensary, in the district of Gya, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 131, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

No. 318, *dated 29th September* 1881.

Notice is hereby given for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue final orders that the Steamer service at present worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company between Goalundo and Serajgunge shall not be continued after the 31st December 1881.

NOTICE.

The Madras Fair will be held in the People's Park from Wednesday the 28th to Saturday the 31st December 1881, inclusive. Applications for sites for Shows, Performance, Refreshment stalls, &c., are to be made to

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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that Act V (B.C.) of 1880, the Bengal Vaccination Act, has come into force in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and that arrangements have been made for carrying out compulsory vaccination therein. Vaccine stations have accordingly been opened at a convenient place in each Police Section and the days and hours of attendance of vaccinators fixed as noted below.

Police Station	Localities	Day of Attendance.	Hour
1 Cossipore	North Suburban Hospital,	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	From 7-30 A M to 10 A M from 15th October to 15th March and from 6 A M to 9 A M during the rest of the year
2 Chitpore	No. 76 Cossipore Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
3 Cottolengah	No 18 Cossipore Road	Ditto	
4 Maniktullah	No 2 Belgatchea Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
5 Baliaghatta	No 18 A Manicktullah Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
	No 113 Narkeldangah Main road		
6 Entally	No 72 South Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
7 Beneapooker	No 29 Joynagore Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
8 Ballygunge	No 45 Kurreah Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
9 Tollygunge	Tollygunge Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
10 Bhowanipore	Shumbhoo Nath Pundit's Hospital 109 Russo Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
11 Alipore	Alipore, Charitable Dispensary, 21 Belvedere Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	
12 Ekhalpore	No 35 Comedanbagan Road	Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	
13 Watgunge	No 32 Watgunge Street	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
14 GardenReach	No 57-31 Garden Reach Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	

Persons unable to pay may be vaccinated free of charge by attending at any of the above stations, but well-to-do and respectable people who are desirous of having vaccination performed in their own houses, can do so by sending for a vaccinator and by paying a fee of 4 annas in each case.

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BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.,

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following, *viz* :—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drinks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and the Sena Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

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